

THE CHOLERA
DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS BY PURIFYING AND
ENRICHING THE BLOOD.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO USE A PREVENTIVE.
There is none equal to
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID
EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA.
PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.
And while there may be no occasion for alarm, those of
impure blood are most liable to suffer.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally under
goes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA is an assistant
of the greatest value.
GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

IT ERADICATES PRUITIVE AND ULCERATIVE DIS-
EASES OF THE THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP
AND SKIN, which disfigure the appearance, PURGING
the blood of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants
of DISEASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by
ADULTS AND CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

SEVERAL CASES of secondary syphilis, mercurial and
scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the innumerable
wounds of our public institutions, which had for many years
resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These
cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this
medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases,
after the glands were destroyed and the bones already affected.

NOT A FEW
of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the
corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the diseases
that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect
Helmhold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses
and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the
system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It
stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the
disorders that grow and ramble in the blood. Such a remedy
that could be relied on has long been sought, and now, for the
first time, the public have one on which they can depend.
Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its ef-
ficacy, but the trial of a single bottle will show the sick that it
has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Mel-
lancholical Review on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla
in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., &c.
Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of
mercury, he states, "That no remedy is equal to the Extract of
Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any
other drug I am acquainted with. It is the strictest secret
to be kept, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to
a state of the system so unclean and yet so venereal as renders
other substances of the most class unobtainable or ineffectual."

TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla,
added to a pint of water, are equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink,
and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Sarsaparilla
of the Apothecary, as the decoction is usually made.

The detection is exceedingly prompt, and it is necessary
to prepare it fresh every day, and the drop is still more ef-
fectual, as it is weaker than the decoction, for a fluid sat-
urated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much
extractive matter than water alone, and the drop is also
more objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated,
and his stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar he
is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is
of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling.
Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Ex-
tract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES KIDNEY DISEASE.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES RHEUMATISM.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES URINARY DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES GRAVEL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES STRICTURES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES DROPSY.

For the diseases named above, and for WEAKNESSES
AND PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS
AND DISORDERS arising from excesses of any kind, it is
INVALUABLE.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Principal Depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEM-
ICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 304 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.

New-York

VOL. XXV. No. 7773. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON. OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES. CONGRESS.

Prevention of the Cholera. REPRESENTATION.

Speech of Senator Saulsbury.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Passage of Mr. Schenck's Amendment

RECIPROCITY.

Speeches by Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Pike of Maine, Grinnell of Ohio, and Others.

VIRGINIA BOUNDARIES

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 6, 1866.
EVIDENCE REQUIRED.

The Second Controller of the Treasury has
instructed the Second Auditor to require of all claim-
ants for arrears of pay or bounty for deceased soldiers,
of foreign birth, and who represent themselves as only
brothers, sisters, or widows of the deceased, duly au-
thenticated evidence from the genealogical tables of
their native place, before their claims be allowed.

SUIT AGAINST GEN. MUSSY.
The District-Attorney for this District has
been ordered by the Treasury Department to commence
an action against Brig.-Gen. R. D. Mussey, late Pri-
vate Secretary to President Johnson, to recover the
sum of \$28,000, which, it is alleged, was abstracted
from the sum advanced him for recruiting, and for
which, it is claimed, he has failed to account.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.
In pursuance of the report of the Commis-
sioners and Chief-Engineer of the Central Pacific Rail-
road of California, the Solicitor of the Treasury has
submitted the opinion that the Company is entitled to
bonds to the amount of \$600,000, the sum allowed per
mile being \$24,000.

SUBSTANTIAL SYMPATHY.
Another contribution from the Birmingham
(England) Association, a Benevolent Society formed
for the purpose of supplying, as far as possible, the
wants of the destitute freedmen of the United States,
was today received by Gen. Howard. The invoice re-
ferred to consisted of clothing, and amounted in value
to over \$10,000. The money value of articles heretofore
contributed by the same Association is over \$10,000, all
of which has been donated since the termination of the
Rebellion.

MARYLAND DEBTILITY.
Well authenticated reports have recently
reached Gen. C. H. Howard, Assistant Commissioner
of the Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Columbia,
Maryland, and several of the eastern counties of Vir-
ginia, to the effect that certain unprincipled and, of
course, unauthorized persons are engaged in trans-
ferring freedmen from Baltimore and vicinity to An-
napolis, where they are, by some process unknown,
disposed of to their employers at \$10 per head. These
secondhand doublet operations on the minds of the freed-
men by holding out false inducements, and stringent
efforts are being made by the Bureau to ferret out and
bring them to justice.

WEST INDIA TELEGRAPH.
Senator Morrill of Maine reported from the
Committee on Commerce today the bill incorporating
the International Ocean Telegraph Company. It
gives to the company the sole and exclusive right of
laying, working and maintaining telegraph lines and
wires from the coast of Florida to the West Indies.

MISSOURI REIMBURSED.
Mr. Brown of Missouri called up the bill for
the reimbursement of the State of Missouri for expenses
incurred in equipping and paying the militia of that
State, and the same was passed.

OTHER SENATE PROCEEDINGS.
The bill to extend the time for the with-
drawal of goods from public stores and bonded ware-
houses was discussed at some length by Mr. Sprague,
but no conclusion was arrived at owing to the expira-
tion of the morning hour before the close of the Sen-
ators remarks. On motion of Mr. Riddle of Delaware
a resolution was adopted requesting President John-
son to detail three engineers of the army to examine
and report upon the condition of the Washington City
Canal, and recommend such improvements as may be
necessary to be made for the better preservation of the
health of the city.

REPRESENTATION.
The joint resolution to amend the Constitu-
tion respecting representation was then taken up, and
Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware addressed the Senate in
opposition thereto.

VIRGINIA BOUNDARY LINE.
The House bill giving the consent of Congress
to the annexation of the Counties of Berkeley and
Jefferson to the State of West Virginia, was brought
up by Mr. Clark of New-Hampshire, and after consid-
erable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Clark, Sauls-
bury, Riddle and Wiley, the bill was passed by a vote
of 32 to 5; Senators Davis and Guthrie of Ky., Riddle
and Saulsbury of Del., and McDougall of Cal., con-
stituting the minority.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.
At 4 p. m. the Senate went into Executive
Session.

RATIOS IN TENNESSEE.
Gen. Hatch, who has commanded in Tennes-
see for the last four years, states in his evidence before
the Reconstruction Committee that the poor whites of
Tennessee required many more rations than the negroes.
"We did not issue one-tenth the rations to the
negroes that we did to the poor whites."

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON RE-
CONSTRUCTION.
The evidence given before the Reconstruction
Committee and reported to the House this morning by
Gov. Boutwell, embraces the States of Georgia,
Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, and is very

voluntions. The following parties comprise the
entire list of witnesses: Albert W. Kelsey, Major-
Gen. Edward Hatch, Brig.-Gen. George E. Spencer,
Judge Wm. H. Smith, J. J. Giers, Mordecai
Mobley, Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, Gen.
Clinton B. Fisk, Gen. Charles H. Howard, Ezra
Hiestadt, L. H. Kyle, Wm. Byers, M. J. Safford,
David C. Humphreys, Robert A. Hill, Gen. James S.
Brislin, C. D. Ayres, Charles A. Harper, Col. Milton
M. Baure, George R. Weeks, J. R. West, William D.
Snow, Major J. W. Smith, Gen. Rufus Saxton, Clara
Barton, H. S. Welles, Lieut.-Col. Hunter Brook, U. A.
P. Dillingham, S. R. Harrington and Gen. B. H.
Grierson. While the evidence, as a whole, is very dis-
couraging, that from Arkansas evinces a healthier state
of loyalty than is shown to exist in any other State
which participated in the Rebellion. The people have
settled themselves down in the apparent determination
of accepting a return to the Union, and are earnestly
applying themselves to productive industry. Senator
Williams of Oregon will tomorrow introduce the testi-
mony from Louisiana and Texas.

PROTECTION TO WOOL-GROWERS—MR. GRIN-
NELL'S SPEECH.
Mr. Grinnell of Iowa made a superb speech
today in the House in favor of the wool-growing in-
terests of the West, and against British free trade shoddy.
He showed in an unanswerable argument that the
boasted foreign market was not worth as much last
year to the grain-growers of all the United States as
Washington City during a single session of Congress;
that free trade was hostile to the interests of the West-
ern farmers; that the West thrives only with the gen-
eral manufacturing prosperity of the whole country.
That protection to any branch of American industry
had not a single characteristic of monopoly, but dif-
fused blessings generally, and principally to the cul-
tivators of the soil; that wool is the flower and strength
of the revenue and the blood of England, and should be
made the life and strength of the United States. He
ridiculed the importation of shoddy from Great Britain
as a fraud upon our nation which in the last five years
has purchased 27,000,000 pounds of it under the delusion
that it was buying cloth, and generally knocked British
free trade off all its pins in a very thorough manner.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.
The Chairman of the Committee on the Re-
construction of the Union, Mr. Charles F. Smith, made
a very able and eloquent speech today in the House
in support of the bill for the reconstruction of the
Union. He said that the Reconstruction of the Union
was the great object of the Government, and that the
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few in the South who were at all guilty
as original conspirators; yet, by this proposed
amendment all the people were to be punished. He
thought that the only course to win respect for such an
amendment would be to open the halls of legislation to
the members from the South, asking of them no oaths
but that prescribed by the Constitution; then pass the
amendments. As parties to a treaty liable to be kept
by force, as an individual entity acting on the uni-
versal law of self-preservation, a right to fly to the use
of arms was inherent to the United States. If there was
a right to whip a State out of Secession, there was no
right to do more than compel it to keep its contract—
be represented here according to the Constitution. But
there was no right to punish it, and now you say they
did, and can't come in this table from eleven
rooms which you lock. Said Mr. Saulsbury: "In the
Head of the Nation is a man whose voice is that rep-
resentation should be according to population, and
States must determine their own votes."

Mr. Saulsbury maintained that there is no intention
on the part of Congress to admit Southern members
till after the Presidential election. He would ask Rep-
resentatives from the South, asking of them no oaths
but that prescribed by the Constitution, and then pass the
amendments. As parties to a treaty liable to be kept
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IMPORTANT PAPERS FROM THE PRESIDENT.
A very lengthy message from the President in re-
sponse to Mr. Sumner's resolution of inquiry in regard
to the organization of governments in the lately rebel-
lous States, was received and ordered to be printed.
The message contained a full and complete report of the
operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, both of which were referred to the Committee on Re-
construction.

THE VIRGINIA LINE.
Mr. CLARK (N. H.), called up the joint resolution to
give the consent of Congress to the annexation of the
Counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, belonging to Vir-
ginia, to the State of West Virginia.
Mr. RIDDLE (Del.), moved to amend by adding a pro-
viso that the question be determined by a vote of the
people of the counties.

Mr. CLARK said the people of those counties had al-
ready voted in favor of the annexation.
Mr. RIDDLE said that the people in one of the
counties only 30 voted. There were 1,300 hundred
voters in the County now, and out of these 1,250 were
in favor of the proposition which he (Riddle) had pro-
posed.

Mr. CLARK said it did not appear that there were
any means adopted to prevent a full vote from being
taken when it was taken. The men who were absent
in the Rebel army ought not to have an opportunity to
vote now.

Mr. RIDDLE said a great many who went into the
Rebel army from these counties were forced in.
Mr. CLARK said if that was so he was anxious to get
them into a State in which they would be lost up to be
forced into a rebel army, and he would be glad to have
the Federal Government permit them to go under the
Government without attempting to control.

Mr. POMEROY asked Mr. Riddle if he would accept
as an amendment to his proviso that [laughter.]
the people without distinction of color, [laughter.]
Mr. RIDDLE said he would not.
The joint resolution was then passed by a vote of 32
yeas against 5 nays.

Mr. SUMNER on motion of Mr. GRIMES
went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
PACIFIC RAILROAD.
On motion of Mr. LOAN (Mo.) the Senate
bill granting land to aid in the construction of a rail-
road and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and
Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, was read twice and referred
to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

COURTS IN THE DISTRICT.
Mr. INGERSOLL (Ill.) introduced a bill fixing the com-
pensation of judges and clerks in the Courts of the Dis-
trict of Columbia, which was read twice and referred
to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

EVIDENCE FROM THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.
Mr. HOLTELL (Mass.) from the Joint Committee on
Reconstruction, reported, in part, evidence relating to
the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia and Ala-
bama, and asked that it be printed. It was so ordered.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS OR COMPENSATION.
Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) introduced a bill allowing com-
pensation to maimed soldiers and sailors who were en-
titled to artificial limbs, in lieu of such artificial limbs,
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on
Military Affairs.

A MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.
The House reconsidered its order in reference to the
Military Academy bill, and Mr. Schenck might
again offer his amendment, which he did as follows:
And provided further, That no part of the money appro-
priated by this or any other act shall be applied to the pay or sub-
sistence of any cadet from any State which has been re-
turned to its original relation to the Union under and by
virtue of a joint resolution of Congress for that case
made and provided.

Mr. BLAINE (Me.) opposed the amendment and sent
up to the Clerk's desk and read a substitute which
he proposed to offer to the Senate as follows:
That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be ap-
plied to the support or pay of any cadet hereafter appointed,
not in conformity with the express provisions of law, re-
garding the appointment of cadets at West Point.

Mr. BLAINE stated that his substitute was *verbaliter*
taken from the West Point Appropriation bill
approved April 30, 1864, designed to cure the evil of
appointing Southern District boys from Northern
States. Thirty-eight or forty Northern boys had been
sent to West Point, colored as if appointed from the
Southern Districts, and sent there in violation of law.
There were not vacancies now for one-third the
Southern District boys, and the places had been filled
by Northern boys appointed as if from the South, and
would remain filled till 1867 or 1868. The President had
authority to make ten appointments annually, and the
adoption of this amendment would be saying to
the President, "You cannot do it. We cannot do it."
We cannot do it. We cannot do it. We cannot do it.

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Mr. CONKLING inquired whether the amendment or
the substitute suggested would disturb the boys whom
the gentleman from Maine described as having been
colored.

Mr. BLAINE—No, Sir. Neither amendment affects
them. My substitute merely prevents any further
colonization from the South, and leaves the question
just where the law leaves it to-day.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that the charge of this being
a narrow-minded and liberal proposition he could not
stop to bandy epithets. He had but this to say: This
amendment would prevent the President and Secretary of War
not to violate the law. They were simply expected to
conform to it. He knew that appointments to the
Academy had been irregularly made, but that irregu-
larity was stopped. Most of such appointments were
those of Northern young men who had served in the
army and who, being in Alabama, Tennessee, or other
Southern States, got their appointments from the Presi-
dent. His amendment did not interfere with any ap-
pointment already made, but simply laid down the
rule that in future no appointment should be
made from any State that has been in Rebellion
until the President is regularly rehabilitated by a vote of
Congress, at least on the subject of restoration. Ap-
pointments of cadets were appointments incidental to
representation. Whenever any district in a Southern
State should be represented here then its representative
would have the nomination for that district. It was
for Messrs. Maynard and Stokes of Tennessee, and other
such Representatives, to nominate cadets and not for
the President and Secretary of War. To forestall them
his amendment did not reflect on either the President
or Secretary of War.

Mr. BLAINE asked whether his proposed substitute
would not prevent the President from filling any
vacancies, except for the ten appointments at large to
which he was entitled?

Mr. SCHENCK thought not, and asked what was its
object. If it was not identical with his own main and
liberal proposition?

Mr. BLAINE desired to amend, but did not get an op-
portunity.

Mr. STEVENS said it was necessary for him to say a
word in consequence of the remarks made by the gen-
tleman from Maine (Blaine). With the objects of this
bill generally in mind, he understood that there were
three leading objects in it: First, To give protection
to our own pursuits, which came in competition
with Canada. Second, To obtain revenue from articles

ern districts. It would have been and was the misfor-
tune of some loyal men to live under a disloyal and host-
ile Government, but they took the conditions of all
men living in the South. All loyal men there suffered
alike. Although they ought not to be punished individ-
ally, still their political destinies were tied up with those
of the State and the Government under which they
lived. They were therefore alien to all rights un-
der this Government while they were in that condition.
It had been decided that all these Rebel States were
enemies according to the law of nations, and (Stevens)
objected to the President or anybody else appointing them
there against the law and selecting individuals there
and giving them preferences over boys in the North.
He knew that the President, and he believed that the
Secretary of War, were under a misapprehension about
the matter, and had appointed some seventy or eighty
cadets on the nomination of a few Senators who were
in Washington. Some boys in his district had been
appointed as if from Southern districts, where there
was really no power to do such a thing. It was an
act of power, the amendment of the gentleman
from Ohio (Schenck) went no further than to put into
plain language the duty of the officers of the Govern-
ment, so that those States still in rebellion should not
be entitled to come in and have any of the privileges of
the Government, and they were rehabilitated. We would
very well understand how men thinking as he did in
regard to this matter should vote that the Rebel States
were entitled to no privileges till they were declared by
Congress to be restored to the Union, and he should ap-
point the amendment offered by the gentleman from
Ohio, and he could understand how politicians of a
mixed character could vote for the substitute of the
gentleman from Maine (Blaine). He (Stevens) and
those who thought like him would be satisfied with the
substitute proposed by the gentleman from Ohio (Schenck).

Mr. BLAINE asked whether this amendment would
not prevent the President giving an appointment to a
deserving and poverty-stricken child of a loyalist in
East Tennessee.

Mr. STEVENS replied that, if the President wished to
appoint a son of Semmes or of Jeff. Davis, this amend-
ment would not permit him. As Tennessee was about
to come in, she would not suffer. Congress was going to
open the door, and if Tennessee did not come in she
might stay out. He knew that some members were
opposed to it, but he supposed that she would rally
around friends of the President to bring her in in spite
of them.

The question was then taken on Mr. Schenck's
amendment (Mr. Blaine's substitute not being able to
be offered), and it was adopted—Yeas 29, Nays 39.
The bill was then passed.

The House adjourned as the business next in order
in the morning hour, to call upon Committees for re-
ports, beginning the call with the Committee on the
District of Columbia.

SEWERAGE IN THE DISTRICT.
Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee, reported a sub-
stitute for a bill to establish a complete and uniform
plan of sewerage in the city of Washington, and to
provide for such improvement and regulation of the
tide-water front of said city, and of the canals and
water courses passing through the same, as may be
necessary to the public health of said city and the gen-
eral interests thereof. The bill and substitute were
ordered to be printed and reconsidered.

Mr. CONKLING, in order to prevent the bill being brought
back, moved to reconsider the order of reference and
to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which, after
a considerable struggle, succeeded. Yeas, 70; Nays, 53.

WASHINGTON FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Mr. INGERSOLL also reported a bill concerning the
Fire Department of Washington City, which was
passed over informally.

VARIOUS WASHINGTON MATTERS.
Mr. INGERSOLL also reported a bill to extend the
charter of the District of Columbia, and to amend the
Fire Insurance Company of Washington City and
Georgetown, which was passed.

Mr. MESSENGER reported back from the same Committee
the House bill to amend an act to incorporate the Dis-
trict Fire Insurance Company of the District of
Columbia.

The House was engaged in its consideration when
the SPEAKER stated that the morning hour had expired.
The bill accordingly lay on the table.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE REWARDS.
The SPEAKER presented a report from the President
of the United States in reference to the distribution of
the rewards offered for the arrest of the assassins of
late President Lincoln; laid on the table and ordered
printed.

Also, a letter from the President transmitting a re-
port from the Secretary of State in answer to a resolu-
tion of the House, in relation to the Provisional Gov-
ernment of the State of North Carolina, and the State
Department as to the cost of printing and advertising for
that Department for 1865.

TRADE WITH THE PROVINCES.
Mr. MORRILL moved to postpone special orders
in order to take up the bill relating to trade with
the British North American Provinces. The motion
was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the
Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Raymond of
the Chair, in his report, stated that the bill
regulating trade with the British North American
Provinces (a synopsis of which was telegraphed on
February 27.)

Mr. MORRILL addressed the Committee in support of
the bill. It had become necessary, he said, in conse-
quence of the termination of the reciprocity treaty on
the 17th of the present month. That treaty had been
an ill-omened one from the start. It had been first ex-
torted from us by the armed hand of the conqueror, and
men in 1854 by the Imperial Government, and then
from us by the decision that favors would be given
fraternity. We were too old to be again deluded by
being quite able to win a trade, unlike to the
treaty to a growth. Henceforth we should treat the
Provinces as friends, unless they entitled themselves to be treated
as favorites or as enemies. By the present bill, certain
privileges were granted, provided ample equivalent
was obtained, but it was a trade, unlike to the
reciprocity treaty.

To show that the reciprocity treaty
was not advantageous to us, it was testified
to by the fishermen of Maine, the lumbermen
of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Maine,
the wood-growers of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan
and Vermont, the grain-growers of all the Western
States, and the manufacturers, whose business with
the Canadian has materially decreased; but, when the
provincial officials had tacitly confessed to the prospe-
rious sale they had made of the treaty, and the ten-
acious to us, if not less lucrative to them, than those
of the treaty, they felt that they could afford to treat
us better in regard to the fishing interests involved.

He remarked that it was true that if England had
conflict with us, it was true that if England had